DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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C. B. BRIGHAM, ... Editor

A. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Job Your Grocer

Job Your Grocer

Country Merchants

Grand Confectionery

Success Seminary and Normal

The Place to Get

Job Your Grocer

Dr. Bryant's Cough Syrup with Glycerine,

Notice.

FIRST EDITION.

10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

THE DANISH TREATY.

Leading Points of the Negotiations for Transfer of St. Thomas—Secret Influence Commenced in 1865—Denmark Demands a Fulfillment of the Contract—Alleged Frauds in Stationery Contracts—Proposed Steamship Line to Nassau Par ticulars—Gas Land Grants Wanted by Railways.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1869.

Sam. Cary's Funeral.

Representative Carr, of Ohio, made a personal explanation to-day concerning the change in the Cincinnati delegation. He says with his friends had been sent out from Westchester, Pa. Mr. Cary denied that he had so sent his friends. Information from Westchester is to the effect that the Democratic Executive Committee had no authority to act, as members of Westchester in envelopes bearing his frank, but not addressed. It appears that those who received them put the speeches to other uses, and appropriated the franked envelopes for their own correspondence.

The Danish Treaty.

The documents in connection with the St. Thomas treaty are all of a confidential character, but so much has recently been said about them in private conversation, and so much has been published in regard to the matter from other quarters, that the leading points may be given. It appears that negotiations for the purchase of the Danish islands were begun four years ago, during Mr. Lincoln's administration, when Mr. Seward was Secretary of State, saying they were wanted by our country for naval stations. The Danish Minister did not think at all favorable of the proposition, but of course forwarded it to his Government. From the King of Denmark, in reply, a foreign Minister there soon came an answer that the islands were not for sale, and that it was not considered advisable to entertain the proposition. Then followed the death of Mr. Lincoln, the accession of Mr. Johnson, and a change in the Danish Home Government, and in the fall of 1865 Mr. Seward renewed his proposal. New influences were set about the King of Denmark, and he replied to the effect that if the islands were to be sold, the United State might make it to his pecuniary advantage to do so. A period of silence or inaction seems to have followed, but in the summer of 1866, just as the United States Minister was going home in charge of absence, Mr. Seward put into his hands a letter in which he offered five million dollars for the three islands. This was duly laid before the King of Denmark, and he made answer that the price was not sufficient. In the winter of 1866, Mr. Fred. Seward made his first trip to St. Thomas, and when he returned our Secretary of State was more than ever anxious to buy the islands. Early in the spring of 1867 the matter began to take the shape it finally assumed. The Danish Government from the first, as the correspondence shows, was very loath to negotiate, and seemed sometimes disposed to withdraw altogether. Mr. Seward would be sustained by the Legislative branch of the Government. The Secretary, however, represented that the Executive had complete right to make the treaty. That was as to-day of the ratification by the Senate, and that the House and the country would approve the action of the Senate. The Secretary of the Navy had formally recommended the purchase of the Islands. The Assistant Secretary was a strong advocate of the treaty. Two or three prominent Senators had declared for it, and Mr. Pendleton Stevens had made a speech in the House showing its commercial importance, and had succeeded that body with him on an important question of money. The fact that negotiations were going on had become public, and was commented upon by our newspapers without meeting in the first instance any opposition. The Danish Minister finally became persuaded that the country really wanted the islands, and that Mr. Seward was correct in his views that the treaty would succeed, or ratified as a matter of course. The final negotiations were difficult to reach an understanding, and one offer or seven and a half millions was accepted. The Danish Government refused, however, point blank to sign the treaty unless the people of St. Thomas were willing to be transferred to the United States, being moved to this offered by considerations of home policy. Mr. Seward did not deem this of consequence, but finally consented, and for circumstances that will readily be recalled, the inhabitants of the Island voted almost unanimously for the transfer. The treaty was signed on October 24th, and laid before the Senate in the following month, more than nine months ago. The ratifications were to have taken place in February, but proper action was accordingly taken by the Danish Legislature. No action whatever has yet been taken by the Senate, although the foreign Relations Committee. The Danish authorities feel that they have been very badly used. They see the good faith of both governments has been violated in the transaction. They have, to oblige our Government, sold islands that they had no wish to sell. They have carried out their part of the obligations entered into after long negotiations, and they can see that the default must be on our part of the bargain, to which they consider our national honor has been pledged by the Administration, acting through Mr. Seward. The Secretary admits the force of this view. He does not think that Congress is going to believe that it is authorized by other Congressmen of both branches. It is pretty certain that the subject will be discussed before the end of the session is upon as well as an extraordinary argument.

Stationery Contracts to Patent Office.

The commission appointed at the instance of Secretary Browning, to investigate the character of certain contracts made by him for stationery for the Patent Office, and on how much he reported, and upon the strength of its report Mr. Browning has ordered Commissioner Foote, of the Patent office, to settle with the firm on the basis of the contracts. The commission says that from the testimony submitted to it, no evidence of any fraud or collusion was given or taken before us that would implicate the said Company and/or Poole, Brother & Stevens. Satisfied that work as specified in the contracts and schedules attached, and at prices specified, or by a special or implied agreement with, so far as the Patent Office is concerned, the Commissioner of Patents is bound to accept, such paper and articles were required at the prices paid and agreed to be paid by him. The terms and conditions of the contract proper exclusively necessarily any inquiry into its character or of any allegation to be paid unless fraud is shown.

Cincinnati Lunacies.

The Senate to-day confirmed C. G. Rogers, of Cincinnati, Commissioner.

New Steamship Line.

Senator Pomeroy to-day introduced a bill establishing a steamship line from New York to Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas. The proper general is empowered to contract for one steamship mail at five thousand dollars per round trip.

House Survey Session.

Senator Sherman's bill granting lands to a railroad through the southern part of Kansas and the Indian territory to a point on Red river in Texas. These bills are now in a shape ready for action in the Senate.

Gas Land Grants Wanted by Railways.

Gen. Logan introduced to-day a petition here in the House to-day, from the Secretary of the Interior to President Johnson, dated December 9, in says the Union Pacific Railroad Company has completed and equipped 245 miles of road, and has constructed 40 miles more, which is ready for service, making in all 285 miles, for which the company will ask an additional amount of bonds, amounting to $25,700,000. The Commission has submitted favorable report upon two sections of twenty miles each, but no Executive action has been taken upon the matter. The company will ask an amendment of the act, and an extension of time for commencing operations.

It is reported that the managers at Washington have recently inaugurated a scheme which promises to pay them well, and for their services have already realized a very respectable sum. The scheme consists in the sale of certificates of indemnity issued to applicants for the benefit of policy holders, and are passing industriously to and fro among the members of Congress and others in the army, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars in gold, as soon as it is issued to holders thereof.

The New York Times' Albany special says: The session of Congress to-day was dull enough, and not at all calculated to arouse any excitement or ardor, but in the lower House a great deal of business was done. The number of applications in the gallery to-day was large even at the opening, and by one o'clock every seat was occupied. The Senate spent about an hour and a half in hilling about the President's Amnesty Proclamation, and other hours on the claims of a woman in Kentucky for damages done to her property during the war. The Democrats took the ground that the President had the right to issue as many proclamations as he pleased, while the Republicans wanted the Judiciary Committee to look into the matter and see what the authority under the constitution is in regard to such matters, and an order to this effect was passed. The woman's claim for damages has very little strength, and Mr. Howe is the only Senator who spoke a word in debate.

The House gave a good deal of time in the morning hour to personal explanations, and then passed the minutes to the affairs of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Next came half a speech of a committee of the Whole from Mr. Windom, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and another from Sam. Cary on the labor question. The more rapid debate came up on a report of Mr. Kelley, from the Naval Committee, charging that Chief Engineer Isherwood, of the Navy Department, has spent a good many thousand dollars in a series of corrupt manner. As the last new debate only a second officer can be appointed in the interest of the bureau of steam machinery, but the House, after hearing Kelley's statement, by the still vote of 4 to 3, passed a bill authorizing the President to appoint a second officer, thereby making the navy Congress can mend Isherwood. Mr. Whalon's speech was strong ground in favor of the Northern Pacific road, which he claimed would not cost the Government anything, and would ultimately prove a source of millions in the treasury and be of great public benefit.

Second Sober

Who assumed last evening was the North was at all inadequate to the attending to business on account. Several gentlemen called on him, among them being counsel Beale. He was in fact a pleasant time at Philadelphia. At noon he was waited on by the ex-men and coffee Pioneer Club, something over one hundred strong, which presented him with a gentle congratulatory address. He thanked them for the compliment, and he was glad to find friends among government employees, and expressed the hope that they would feel gratified with their successor. Their address was handsomely engrossed on parchment and framed in black walnut.

Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

The diplomatic appropriation bill of this year, which has been made the special order in the House for to-morrow, contains one provision which is more important than was appropriated for the same service last year. In committee the usual appropriations for the European mission, but the act of 1855, providing Minister Herring from meeting and spending money is still in force. This act was entered through and authorized by the late Thad. Stevens, but Mr. Washburne, now chairman of the committee, regards it a disgrace to the country, and ought to be repealed. The bill makes provision for a Commissioner to Rome, but not for a Minister, and we are probably about now no more of that mission.

Washington, January 5, 1869.

Commencement Exercises.

At noon to-day the members of the Printers' court and coffee club, numbering about one hundred, called at Headquarters of the Army for the purpose of presenting to Gen. Grant a magnificent gold headed cane, which had been engraved on parchment, signed by all the members, and neatly framed. Gen. Grant met these gentlemen in the reception room of Headquarters, and after a short speech from Charles E. Lathrop, Esq., foreman of the Public Printing office, and President of the Club, the members were individually presented and shook hands with the General. At the conclusion of the ceremony Gen. Grant said: "I thank you for the manifestation of your confidence. I never knew anything worse than I was told that I should get into the last struggle of all classes, and particularly of those in the Departments here, but I found it the best government. I hope there will be nothing in my course hereafter to make you regret the good opinion you have often held of me."

Fourth Sunday.

There was considerable excitement in the upper part of the city in consequence of two large fires occurring about the same time, one in the mansion of the French Emperor. Large crowds were accompanying the house. Reports were circulated that they were either suffocated or poisoned.

Gen. Spinner will resume his desk, and is unable as he at his desk in the Treasury Department.

Grant Wanted for the Indians.

In the Senate to-day a communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting and recommending to be made, a communication a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, submitting an estimate of appropriation required for the fulfillment of the treaties with the Indians, and for the support of U. S. Court, President of the United States, for distribution to Indian tribes. The communication was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Sherman remarked that when a President is elected, he have medallions of such President made and distributed to the Indian tribes. He thought that the proper disposing of some of these medallions to Gen. Grant would be appropriate. Others, I trust, looking alone to the great interests of humanity and equal justice to all men, will be willing to see the question of repudiation of a national debt in any form in which it may be presented, settled for all time. If the late election returns has decided anything it must be that the people of the United States will require the National Government to maintain with good faith the public credit, and that all forms of repudiation will be promptly frowned upon by the people. Whether the Legislatures of the several States will be willing to have the question settled by the people of the United States is the only question remaining to be solved. Believing as I do

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1869.

CONGRESS is expected to, the New York money market yesterday continued as stringent as ever, with no certainty of immediate relief.

THE recommendations of the Grand Jury in their Special Presentment, published to-day, should receive the attention of the proper authorities immediately, and they are not without interest to the general public.

THE Legislature met and organized yesterday by the election of Senator Wallace, Senator Speaker of the Senate, and the Hon. John Cessna, Speaker of the House. The other officers were also filled according to custom. The Senatorial contest is said to be growing warm. Our dispatches will accommodate the reader of the facts and figures connected therewith.

THE *Herald* thinks that Congress, instead of dabbling in tariff laws, should give its attention to the general welfare in the distribution of taxes. That is precisely why we want Congress to not merely "dabble" in, but devote their whole energies to framing a tariff that will meet the necessities of the country. If Congress will only give us a good tariff we can and will pay the taxes cheerfully. Without it we shall find the taxes burdensome and hard to bear. That is just where the difference lies.

OUR information is that a good deal of consternation exists among the lobby and in the Ring in consequence of what Gen. Canby has actually said, to not nothing of the reports of his views, concerning economy in legislation. The actual results of the extraction is beginning to be understood, and the Ringsters, the lobby and their backers have taken matters into their hands, are commencing to have a "moderating sense" that something is going to be done. Complaints of hardship and injustice will doubtless be put up, but as a starting man will command the support from a President who steadily discountenances the appropriation of money wrung from the people by taxation to projects of a less importance than the keeping of the national faith and the annihilation of the currency from the burden of taxation.

[illegible]

THE consolidation of the Fort Wayne, Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania Central was a consolidation of the kind which our Chicago contemporary so strongly denounces. In stealing it the accurate of the "insidious monopoly" have undertaken to keep out of view the vital fact that the consolidation, instead of being an arrangement to divide patronage, actually enlarges facilities and advantages hereafter resulting from the existence of competing lines. The practical consolidation of the Pan Handle with the Fort Wayne will have the same effect on the "lower" of country to which they specially relate, and is as incidentally, as wrong in the consolidation of the New York Central with the Pennsylvania Central, the Michigan Southern with the Michigan Central, or the consolidation of any of the great lines, the competition between which protects the community from monopoly and stimulates business of every description. Since the Pan Handle Fort Wayne Central consolidation, competition for freights between Pittsburgh and the West has ceased, and prices have advanced. The Pan Handle can overcome there is but one road now. The question is, how long shall this be?

PROTECT OUR FUSEL.

Up to a certain point the function of the press is guaranteed. Beyond that line fun, gay, discomfort, controversy, and possibly imprisonment. If Mr. Carson detects Mr. Stone in the act of palming off a second or third-rate article in the first-class article he purchased, and of which he had been shown a sample, or if he discovers that Mr. Stone has adopted a system of light weights, and brings an action against the dishonest dealer, the press is at liberty to publish all the facts, and to fill columns in the way of comment unnoticed. The journal that covers that line or that proceeds unless are not correct to a fraction, or permits itself to allude to a trifling irregularity in a trading house, butcher's stand, or baker's shop, or motives or lines its motives or sins may be, renders itself liable to a suit at law. Recently a New York journal exposed the dishonest practices of the grocers and traders in that city. Frauds of various descriptions were laid open to the public gaze. The parties exposed in this summary manner now propose to punish, by due process of law, the journal which wrote their grocery. The journal in question only did its duty. It exposed adulterations and roguery in the matter of light weights. It demonstrated the correctness of its suspicions. It made war against the corrupt leaders for the profit of the community depending upon them, and for doing this it will pay the penalty of prolonged and vexatious litigation.

We presume New York grocers are neither better nor worse than those of other cities. We have no doubt that many honest men in the business buy and sell adulterated articles without being aware of the fact. It is notorious that many of the necessaries of life are adulterated, and it is equally notorious that the articles used in the adulterating processes are generally unhealthy, and not unfrequently poisonous. Fusel oil, for instance, is regarded of all the adulterations in the model sugar. The various compounds put up under the name of coffee, the tea and even the flour are adulterated. These are no longer luxuries. They have become necessary to civilized society, and may be classed among the necessaries of life. The first and second on the list are seldom advanced in their purity. Read the advertisements of the principal dealers. Listen to their praise of this or that article. Running through both you find that the article is wholly free from "adulteration," and this is repeated until you begin to think it is the only genuine article in the market. Pick up a package of ground cloves, cinnamon, pepper, mustard—anything, in short, that is sold in quarter, half pound or pound packages—read the advertisement on the handsomely gotten up paper, and you will find the same refrain there. All these papers or spices are "free from adulteration." And yet, if you ask the dealer quietly how much fusel oil there may be in the cinnamon, if he is an honest man, he will inform you that the genuine article is a rarity. A prominent dealer informs us that pure mustard has departed from the continent. An office admits that he can only warm for his green coffee. That prepared in packages and advertised as "harmless" is vile, poisonous stuff. Even roasted coffee is adulterated with bean.

When the dealers themselves admit these things, we submit if it is not time that the authorities should guard the public, not from frauds in short weights only, but in the more important matter of the preservation of the public health. It is useless to argue what produces the condition of affairs, we must accept the facts as we find them and devise a remedy. When careful physicians pronounce a large proportion of the drugs put into prescriptions inferior, and sometimes absolutely injurious, owing to the wholesale adulteration practiced in the business, when the necessaries of life are so generally tampered with, and when false weights are so general, it behooves us to provide in some manner for the preservation of the health, and the punishment of those engaged in them. It must be evident that the present laws do not protect us.

The public are always liable to be imposed upon in these matters. It is not the business of a citizen to test adulterated articles, or to practice espionage over a class of dealers. Why not manage this matter as we do other of equal and sometimes greater importance? We have inspectors of boilers, whose business it is to protect the traveling public from the dangers arising from the worthless, worn-out or inferior boilers. Boards of examiners to protect us from pilots, [illegible] engineers, inspectors of meat, gangers and weighmasters for fear of fraud, and in the actual matter of the food, and articles we are consuming daily, and that we absolutely essential to our existence as society is constituted, we are at the mercy of everybody.

When the idea was first broached of paying a market constable in this city, it encountered violent opposition. Now, however, the public would oppose the abolishment of the office with even greater violence. The influence of the Poor House are not the only ones benefited by the law that confiscates every piece of butter stamped weighing less than a pound. The opposition to weighmaster was equally hostile. Yet it is notorious that, now, notwithstanding the fees that we have gauges and weighmasters in abundance, frauds are still committed. Does any one suppose that the removal of the officers would not place us at the mercy of the dishonest dealers? We assert that there is a disposition to impose upon the public.

From the time of Lycurgus to the present day, laws were made to protect the innocent, and to punish the guilty. It is the duty of those charged with providing for the welfare of the community to relieve them from the imposition practiced daily and hourly by dishonest manufacturers, traders and dealers. Until adequate protection is afforded the public the latter can never be sure that in purchasing the necessaries of life, they are not purchasing slow poisons, or receiving less than the amount paid for, when genuine articles are purchased.

INFLUENCE OF AN IRREDEEMABLE CURRENCY.

Commissioner Wells, in his forthcoming report, shows the influence of an irredeemable paper currency, by publishing a table presented to the Commissioner by a manufacturer of furniture. The paper shows that $2,000 in gold procured in March, 1861, a purchasing power sufficient to obtain for the foreign buyer 222 1-9 dozen cane seat chairs. As gold began to command a premium, the purchasing power of gold greatly increased. In January, 1865, gold being at 155, the purchasing power carried the foreign buyer to obtain 322 3-5 dozen for $2,000. In July, 1865, when gold commanded 236, the purchasing power carried to the foreign buyer 185 dozen. Afterwards, when gold receded and labor and commodities advanced, the purchasing power became less and less, the decline being from the greatest quantity 185 dozen to 89 2-3 dozen, the lowest. In January, 1865, the gold which in 1861 had produced 222 1-9 dozen, and on the 1st of July, 1865, 185 dozen, commanded but 126 2-3 dozen.

These facts Mr. Wells submits as an argument in proof of the "unavoidable tendency of an irredeemable currency to destroy all profitable commercial relations with foreign countries." It is, in effect a reply to Mr. Wasson's assertion that it is absurd to term gold a standard or measure of value. Mr. Wasson said "If we could throw the gold we have got into the sea, to prevent any importation beyond what we could pay by barter, our American enterprise would soon bring the world to time to us by exporting manufactures instead of raw material." The experience of the manufacturer who furnished the above figures to the Commissioner, illustrates in a remarkable manner the fallacy of Mr. Wasson's views. When gold began to command a premium, the purchasing power increased rapidly. Labor and commodities with us did not participate in the movement at first, but when the latter advanced, the difference was the gained as to interfere with the interests of the class Mr. Wasson thinks has derived such positive benefits from the extraordinary issue of greenbacks. Living rates, rents and all the necessaries of life increased three and four fold, while the wages of the working classes were seldom trebled. The fluctuations in the value of the currency has prevented anything like a correct estimate of profits, and they have depended, and still depend upon accidental circumstances. Since the business public naturally desire a return to par in payment, it is true that in the instance furnished by the Commissioner, the largest foreign purchases were made when gold commanded the highest premium, and that in proportion as the premium fell foreign purchasers sought less of the commodity, but it is equally true that the relative value of the gold employed in the trade dollar is higher than it was in 1864-5. It is the opinion of the manufacturer who furnished the table from which we have taken these figures, that "unless there is a speedy return to specie payments, custom will soon so fix the channels and currents of trade that any attempt on import to divert them will be attended with great difficulty." The Commissioner adds: "And what has been said seems to be the case in respect to the export trade of the United States in furniture may be accepted as true of almost every other manufactured product, which is a nation, we were mentioned, before the war, to exchange for foreign commodities."

A BAD BUSINESS.

By the telegraphic dispatches from Harrisburg it appears that a proposition has been made, by Messrs. E. A. Barnes and T. S. Cunningham, to do the parking and lighting of the Legislative Records, Executive Documents, and all other matter usually done by parties and bidders for the Senate and House of Representatives. These gentlemen propose to do the work for both branches of the Legislature for the sum of $7,000, and give a bond in any reasonable sum for the prompt and faithful execution of said work, should the proposition be accepted. The bidding of the House, according to their offer, can be done for $5,000. Accompanying the proposition is the statement that the parking and folding of the House alone last session was over $12,000. *The proposition enunciated in the Republican caucus*, and a clique of the folding department of the House nominated in the old way. People who read the amount of this little transaction will naturally inquire why pay $7,000 for that which can be done for $5,000? An explanation should be made in regard to this matter. If an excuse for the rejection of a proposition which appears so fair upon the face can be given, it should be furnished. It is stated by gentlemen who have been in Harrisburg during sessions of the Legislature, that the parking and folding department, as usually managed, is one of the most expensive at the Capital, and that a large number of persons are appointed pasters and folders, who are such only in name, and scarcely see the rooms where the work is done during the session, much less handle paste brushes and wrapping paper, for they find it much more agreeable to hire cheap boys to do their work, while they operate in the lobby or bed, to figure at the close of the session in the aggregate on bill. The proposition to do the work for two thousand dollars, if accepted, would of course, be. Thus the proposal met with opposition is not strange, but that this opposition was successful, if the telegraphic dispatches be true, is not only strange but reprehensible. We want for the reasons that led the Republican caucus to reject a proposition that would save from thirty to fifty thousand dollars to the State Treasury.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARMY, THE LOOKOUT.

Postal affairs on the plains must be wretchedly managed. It is quite evident that General Sheridan has not received his mail matter. Upon another hypothesis can we account for his reckless conduct in massacring the Indians, after their innocence, honesty and good will towards the whites have been established in such a positive manner by Messrs. Wasson and Warner. In his letter to General Sherman, General Sheridan, after relating additional deviltries perpetrated by the Indians, describes the conduct of the brave Kiowas, who met him with a white "chevalier" flag and came from General Hazen, Little Fun, [illegible] Insomnia, requested their company as far Fort Cobb, but he discovered shortly afterwards that they were sending their families to the Washita Mountains. Suspecting treachery, he seized Satanta and another chief, and told them that if the squaws and papooses did not accompany them to Fort Cobb the aforesaid chiefs should die the death of a dog. As death by strangulation is the favorite of the interpret of black and vermillion checked warriors, fruitless the Kiowas are all under the eye of the troops long ere this. Gen. Sheridan seems to answer Messrs. Wasson and Warner without knowing it. He says the Kiowas have long been engaged in war, all the time "playing fast and loose." They have tried to "bewilder Hazen," and the fact that the latter gave them a "good character," in black and white, proves that they bamboozled him. From the tone of "Little Phil's" letter these scenes to be no doubt on one point, to wit: All the Indians have experienced the galling sense of a "licking," and are correspondingly accommodating and tractable. Still, they are not much enough for Sheridan. He proposes to "take the starch out of them." Messrs. Wasson and Warner will groan over this energetic declaration of intention. It is so undignified, so cruel, and so false. They will be compelled to tell us that there never was any starch in the poor creatures, that they were always as limp and [illegible] as so many Union Hazes. Then the cruel means Sheridan devises for accomplishing his nefarious purpose is so eminently un-Indian. Agent-like. He sends Black Kettle's delicate sister out through the deep, cold snow to the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Comanches and Kiowas at the Washita mountains to *command* them to come in to Fort Cobb, when the blood thirsty American General, of modern times, intends to punch those who are known to have been concerned in personal acts of murder. If Messrs. Wasson and Warner are not exceedingly sore in their movements, it is highly probable that a large per centage of their old friends will be hung on short notice.

Mr. Kennedy Johnson.

A story is now to us from Washington to the effect that Kennedy Johnson abused the trust reposed in him by Mr. Lincoln, when the latter sent him to New Orleans as an officer in reference to the $66,000 in specie which General [illegible] took from the property of his Confederate Government, but which was claimed by a foreign banking house, and to whom the gold was returned, in accordance with Mr. Johnson's decision. It is now asserted that when Kennedy's name was mentioned for the post of Minister to the Court of St. James, a distinguished Senator was called upon by a member of the House, who asked the Senator if he knew the facts above mentioned, and if he was knowing to the fact that President Lincoln sent Kennedy to examine into the claims of the bank. The Senator replied in the affirmative, when the Congressman asked him if he knew Mr. Johnson had withheld the specie. The Senator answered with it, whereupon he was shown a receipt signed by Kennedy for a few from the bank of five thousand dollars, dated while he was making the examination, and for being given to him for a "little secret to keep." Notwithstanding this expose, the pride of the "Senatorial Chamber" still fluttered by the resident Kennedy abroad. Now, those who favored his appointment assert that he has been a success in England precisely as he was out to the bank.

During 1868 1,000 large residences were completed in Chicago, and 1,000 particular construction, one thousand business houses, 25 churches, 20 school houses, and 2,000 small dwelling were erected, one thousand small dwellings are under way. The total number, 4,295, cost $16,000,000. The amount of brick consumed in these buildings is estimated at 60,000,000. These figures are presented by a Chicago journal. We are at a loss to understand how 60,000,000 bricks were consumed in building 4,295 houses, and starting 2,000 under way. Twelve thousand or fifteen thousand brick on an average wouldn't make very large dwelling edifices, unless the "residences" were very large and the "small dwellings" extensive small. It is possible the Chicago papers have confounded dog kennels and hen-coops with more important edifices. We don't know from the figures—we only fail to reconcile them. Perhaps the total should be divided by two, or the bricks multiplied by four.

Mr. Joseph Medill, of Chicago, is fond of the Canadian climate. He thinks it would be well to mix it with that of the North western States. He thinks the fact that the people of the United States and Canada are of the same race, religion, language and literature should facilitate the project. He enumerates all the advantages, leaves out the drawbacks, and comes to the important question, "How are we to get the Dominion?" In short words, "Take it." He thinks this would be a retaliation on some British for the course the garment during the late war. We have always placed a high estimate on Mr. Medill's powers of reasoning, but we have never regarded him as capable of so large a joke as to lose proportions. We think we see the Great West snatching a broad grin.

The Massachusetts Senate hospitals are in a prosperous condition, according to the reports recently furnished the State Legislature. During fifteen years the hospital at Taunton has had on the average 200 patients, and of this number 1,000 have been discharged cured annually, a proportion of cures unequaled in any other institution of the kind in the country. The cost of keeping each patient is $2.50 per week. The principal diseases treated are those of the brain and nervous system, and the number of cases of insanity treated is unusually large. Intemperance stands at the head of the list. The cure of insanity from this cause is said to be more certain than from any other. Next to intemperance in the causes of insanity, are those which proceed from sexual vices. Hereditary predisposition to insanity is also a fruitful cause. Of the patients admitted, 1,000 have been single, 600 married, and 200 widowed. Of the whole number admitted, 1,000 have been natives of Massachusetts, 600 of Ireland, and 200 of other countries.

GREVILLE, OHIO,

DECEMBER 29 1868.

MR. A. J. BANKIN, Druggist, 44 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh:

I am under obligations to you as only a sufferer from Rheumatism can be. Your Electric Oil has done more for me than all the medicine I have taken for the past two years. I was confined to my bed for six weeks, and could not get out of it without assistance. I had used one bottle of your Electric Oil when I was able to get out of bed, and in two weeks I was able to walk to the post office, a distance of half a mile. I have used in all four bottles, and am entirely cured. I have recommended it to many of my friends, and they have all been benefited by it. You can refer any one to me. Yours truly,

E. W. BRANER.

Physician's Fees and Medical Comforts sent by mail. Address as above.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States. Address the Proprietor.

A. J. BANKIN,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sold by all Druggists.

DIVIDEND.—BIRMINGHAM [illegible]

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF [illegible]

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE COAL WORKS.

Jos. Horne & Co.

NOTIONS,

WOOLEN GOODS,
TRAVELING SHIRTS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
SEAMLESS SKIRTS,
WORSTEDS, CANVASS,

YARN AND FLANNELS,
FANCY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,

MILLINERY GOODS.

A FULL LINE
ALWAYS ON HAND, AND AT

LOW PRICES.

HEAVY CLOTH SACQUES,

FOR SALE AT COST,

BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Urling, Follansbee & Co.,

121 WOOD STREET,

CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE.

OFFER AT RETAIL A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING,

FOR

Gentlemen, Boys and Children's Wear.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods

Our Goods are marked at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. NO HUMBUG. MAKING BUT ONE PRICE, WITH NO DEVIATION.

URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.,

121 WOOD STREET,

CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

—Rapid progress towards completion is being made by the Danville, Wilkesbarre and Hazelton Railroad, Pa.

—The construction of a railroad from Woonsocket, R. I., through Pascoag to Putnam, Conn., is now contemplated by the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Company. The distance is about twenty-five miles, six miles of which have been graded some years since by the Air Line Company.

—The railroad ticket agents of the country are going to form a mutual insurance society, and have called a convention for the purpose, at Philadelphia, January 18th.

—The officers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company announce an annual stock dividend of five cent., clear of tax, on the common and preferred stock of the corporation. Notwithstanding the repeated interruptions in the mining districts of Schuylkill county during the past summer, the business of the road has been kept up to that of the previous year, while the road has been managed in such a manner as to increase the actual profits of the company and the value of the properties belonging to them.

—The certificate of incorporation of the Cleveland, Fort Clinton and Toledo Railroad Company was filed at the Ohio Secretary of State's office on Wednesday last. The Company is organized for the purpose of constructing, operating and maintaining a railroad extending from Cleveland to Toledo. The capital is $2,500,000, in shares of $50. The corporators are John F. Card, Ernest R. Kelley, William S. Streator, W. S. Streator, A. B. Nettleton, Dr. C. White and Sam Dethelo.

—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* says it has seen it stated that summonses were being taken for a railroad connection between the Atlantic and Great Western at Ashville and Erie. We had supposed that this was mere speculation, till last week, we were informed that there was more probability of its being made. It appears that in the procurement of the charter through Pennsylvania, the Atlantic and Great Western agreed to run a branch to Erie within a certain time, which expires next year, with a forfeiture for failure of $30,000. That road was originally laid to Erie, and some $30,000 were expended on it in grading wood-ties from Ashville toward Findley's Lake in Chautauqua county, New York, and in Warren county, Pennsylvania, that portion of the road was completed. The object of the obligations to make a connection to Erie, the *Gazette* says this abandoned route presents a very feasible plan, and could make a connection with the Cross Cut at Sherman. The summit is reached by this route at a point only seventeen miles from Erie, and nearly miles from Ashville, making the distance from Erie to Ashville thirty-eight miles. The present working grade of the Cross Cut road is one hundred feet to the mile, while we get nine miles on the Philadelphia and Erie. This route, we understand, brings Erie within one hundred miles of the Coal fields of the Philadelphia and Erie, and seventeen miles nearer than via Dunkirk.

WESTERN NEWS.

The recent unprecedented cold in Western Kansas took the people so by surprise that almost the entire crop of potatoes left in the ground until the wet season should be over, but, before it was dry enough for digging them, they were frozen solid. Hundreds of bushels are a total loss to the owners. It is feared that hundreds of families are in danger of perishing from cold and hunger. Many of the settlers and citizens of the State are actively organizing charities for the suffering country, and the amount of provisions and clothing sent from all parts of the State to other States who are more advanced.

The Rushford (Wis.) *Independent* says: "Upon the bluff in the southern part of our county, there has sprung up, since the fires have not been allowed to run, a vast amount of young timber, both of the sweet and [illegible] kinds."

A Michigan farmer was engaged, a few days since, cutting down a straw stack, when he came across a cow that had been buried in the straw thirty-four days and was still alive. She was let where she disappeared, but how by the industrious farmer is not stated.

An Indianapolis dispatch says: The talk is all on the Senatorship. James Hughes, Godlove S. Orth and Will Cumback are here, but the feeling is very generally settled that the election will be made up to-day. It is also all probable that he will receive the nomination on the first ballot. The Democrats have not fixed on their candidate. Gov. Baker will undoubtedly be the man.

During the year 1867, the Missouri and Pennsylvania Lead Company, with their extensive smelting works are located at Harmony, Washington county, Mo., shipped to St. Louis 5,400 pounds of lead. For the eleven months ending November 30, 1868, the shipments of lead was 10,000,000 pounds, equal to an annual increase of nearly 90,000 pounds.

Certificates of incorporation of the Cooperative Loan, Building and Savings Association, $10,000; Rock River Water Power Silver Mining Company, of Sublette, $50,000, and Wellsville Iron Company, $500,000, have filed at Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Kennedy Johnson.

A story is now to us from Washington to the effect that Kennedy Johnson abused the trust reposed in him by Mr. Lincoln, when the latter sent him to New Orleans as an officer in reference to the $66,000 in specie which General [illegible] took from the property of his Confederate Government, but which was claimed by a foreign banking house, and to whom the gold was returned, in accordance with Mr. Johnson's decision. It is now asserted that when Kennedy's name was mentioned for the post of Minister to the Court of St. James, a distinguished Senator was called upon by a member of the House, who asked the Senator if he knew the facts above mentioned, and if he was knowing to the fact that President Lincoln sent Kennedy to examine into the claims of the bank. The Senator replied in the affirmative, when the Congressman asked him if he knew Mr. Johnson had withheld the specie. The Senator answered with it, whereupon he was shown a receipt signed by Kennedy for a few from the bank of five thousand dollars, dated while he was making the examination, and for being given to him for a "little secret to keep." Notwithstanding this expose, the pride of the "Senatorial Chamber" still fluttered by the resident Kennedy abroad. Now, those who favored his appointment assert that he has been a success in England precisely as he was out to the bank.

During 1868 1,000 large residences were completed in Chicago, and 1,000 particular construction, one thousand business houses, 25 churches, 20 school houses, and 2,000 small dwelling were erected, one thousand small dwellings are under way. The total number, 4,295, cost $16,000,000. The amount of brick consumed in these buildings is estimated at 60,000,000. These figures are presented by a Chicago journal. We are at a loss to understand how 60,000,000 bricks were consumed in building 4,295 houses, and starting 2,000 under way. Twelve thousand or fifteen thousand brick on an average wouldn't make very large dwelling edifices, unless the "residences" were very large and the "small dwellings" extensive small. It is possible the Chicago papers have confounded dog kennels and hen-coops with more important edifices. We don't know from the figures—we only fail to reconcile them. Perhaps the total should be divided by two, or the bricks multiplied by four.

Mr. Joseph Medill, of Chicago, is fond of the Canadian climate. He thinks it would be well to mix it with that of the North western States. He thinks the fact that the people of the United States and Canada are of the same race, religion, language and literature should facilitate the project. He enumerates all the advantages, leaves out the drawbacks, and comes to the important question, "How are we to get the Dominion?" In short words, "Take it." He thinks this would be a retaliation on some British for the course the garment during the late war. We have always placed a high estimate on Mr. Medill's powers of reasoning, but we have never regarded him as capable of so large a joke as to lose proportions. We think we see the Great West snatching a broad grin.

The Water Question.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The communication that appeared in the Commercial of the 4th inst. from the pen of one of the members of the Pittsburgh Water Works for the past five years, I find several statements in these reports that are incomprehensible and misleading. The amount of water pumped per day at the upper Water Works in 1867, is given at 23,000 cubic feet. The amount of coal consumed per day is given at 20 bushels. The amount of water pumped per day in 1868 is stated at 30,000 cubic feet, amount of coal consumed on the two hundred and twenty-six bushels, and no explanation is suggested to account for the difference between his reports. The difference in the amount of coal consumed per day in 1867 and 1868 is five bushels, is in itself trifling, yet it is sufficient to warrant the assertion that the superintendent of the water works has failed to give an explanation of the apparent discrepancy

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

NO MORE PAPER MILLS ISSUED.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loaned on Satisfactory Bonds at Low Market Rates.

Drafts Payable in the Principal Cities of Europe.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FOR SALE.

Allegheny City Park Improvement

7 PER CENT BONDS, AT PAR.

Water Main 6 Per Cent. Extension Bonds at 95.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 5, 1869.

The local market remains unchanged in any important changes from yesterday's report. The large disbursements of money at the settlement time will cause the appearance in most of a plethora of money, but it will be quite sometime before the banks and private discount houses will become free lenders. Borrowers are quite hopeful, however, of a favorable turn in the market, and there does not appear to be the same disposition to shun heavy notes for loans.

Tuesday evening, January 5th, on account of the closing gentlemanly clerks of Smithfield street, by A. Williams, auctioneer:

Bank of Pittsburgh.....par @
Allegheny Co. 6's, due 1870.....par @
Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad.....par @
Pittsburgh Insurance Company.....par @

—There was a general decline in government bonds today. The stock sales of issues, except the 'ten, fell back—some several dollars. It is expected there will soon be a diary ratification, and we may look for low rates.

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States bonds as follows to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
6's, 1881, coupon		
6's, 1881, registered		
5's, 10-40, coupon		
5's, 10-40, registered		
6's, 5-20, coupon, 1862		
6's, 5-20, coupon, 1864		
6's, 5-20, coupon, 1865		
6's, 5-20, coupon, 1867		
6's, 5-20, coupon, 1868		
6's, 5-20, registered		

—Messrs. Jos. E. Morley & Co. report the following quotations of gold and foreign bills in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Opening.	Noon.	Close.
Gold			
6's, 1881			
5's, 10-40			
6's, 5-20, 1862			
6's, 5-20, 1864			
6's, 5-20, 1865			
6's, 5-20, 1867			
6's, 5-20, 1868			
Sterling			
Good.			

—The following bids made up from the quotations received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 68 Fourth avenue, show the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the opening and close of the New York Boards during the day:

	Opening.	Noon.	Close.
Gold			
Pittsburgh			
Reading			
Fort Wayne			
Cleveland & Pittsburgh			
Cleveland & Toledo			
Chicago & Rock Island			
Pittsburgh & Connellsville			
Allegheny Valley			
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago			
Canton			
Erie			
Cumberland Coal			
New York Central			
Illinois Central			
Michigan Southern			
Michigan Central			
Northwestern			
Northwestern preferred			
Fort Wayne			
Ohio & Mississippi			
Toledo & Wabash			
Western Union Telegraph			
Quicksilver			
Mariposa			
Mariposa preferred			
Pacific Mail			
Adams Express			
American Express			
United States Express			
Wells, Fargo & Co.			
Canton Co.			
Boston & Maine			
Hudson River			
Harlem			
Harlem preferred			
Cumberland preferred			
Virginia 6's			
Missouri 6's			
Tennessee 6's			
Canton Co. stock			

—A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations on the following stocks:

	Yes.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central				
Erie				
Reading				
Michigan Southern				
Illinois Central				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh				
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne				
Chicago & Rock Island				
Pittsburgh & Connellsville				
Western Union Telegraph				

—The railroad reports for the last week in December show heavy gains over last year. The receipts of breadstuffs continue to be heavy, and the movement of hogs this season of the year is not known to have been equaled for the winter months.

The great feature in railway shares during the week was the activity in the market for the oldest leads in the stock. The stocks of companies which have been long dormant, and have suffered from neglect, have now come into favor, and are the most active on the list. Cleveland & Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, and Chicago & Rock Island are the most interesting throughout the Union and spring months.

—James W. Kennedy, broker, No. 68 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Stock, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Canal and Insurance Stocks, being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York Stock Exchange members. Gold and currency stocks purchased for account of bank brokers.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, January 6, 1869.

Trade to-day was very quiet in all branches of business, and there was no material change to note of any consequence since our last report.

We quote as follows, which are the extreme store prices, in small lots:

Apples—Are in good demand at $ 00@ 00 per bbl. Dried—Are in good demand at 00@ 00c per lb. Canned fruit, some cases of peaches, in demand at 00@ 00c per can, as to quality.

Beans—Choice hand-picked are scarce and in demand at $ 00@ 00 per bushel.

Butter—Roll—Choice fresh roll is in good demand at 00@ 00c per lb. Crock—Is in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per lb.

Cheese—Is in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per lb.

Dried Fruits—Are in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per lb.

Eggs—Are in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per dozen.

Feathers—Are in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per lb.

Flour—Is in good supply and demand at $ 00@ 00 per bbl.

Grain—Corn—Is in good supply and demand at 00@ 00c per bushel. Oats—Are in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per bushel. Barley—Is in good supply and demand at $ 00@ 00 per bushel.

Hay—Is in fair supply and demand at $ 00@ 00 per ton, as to quality.

Hides—Green—Are in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per lb. Dry—Are in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per lb.

Hops—Are in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per lb.

Lard—Is in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per lb.

Meats—Hams—Are in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per lb. Shoulders—Are in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per lb. Sides—Are in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per lb.

Molasses—Is in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per gallon.

Oils—Coal—Is in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per gallon. Lard—Is in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per gallon. Linseed—Is in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per gallon. Sperm—Is in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per gallon. Whale—Is in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per gallon.

Potatoes—Are in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per bushel.

Poultry—Chickens—Are in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per pair. Turkeys—Are in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per lb.

Provisions—Are in fair supply and demand at 00@ 00c per lb.

Seeds—Clover—Is in fair supply and demand at $ 00@ 00 per bushel. Timothy—Is in fair supply and demand at $ 00@ 00 per bushel.

Vinegar—We quote pure cider Vinegar at 00@ 00c per gallon.

Wool—There was a fair inquiry for good medium fleece, which are scarce, and for some choice spring wool, four lb lots of which sold at 00@ 00c per lb. Coarse wool is in good supply and demand at 00@ 00c per lb, as to quality. The various offerings continue to come into market rapidly, and the demand is quite active for all grades of fine wool. Four lots are coming out over 40 barrels per week, and we quote the prices for these brands at 00@ 00c per lb. Medium fleece is in demand at 00@ 00c per lb, and coarse at 00@ 00c per lb, as to quality. The receipts of spring wool have been quite liberal for the season, and the market is quite active for all grades. Prices are unchanged.

Whisky—There is a continued good demand for small lots of bbls, and prices are firm at 00@ 00c per gallon for bbls, and 00@ 00c per gallon for drums.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, January 6, 1869.

Petroleum—The market has come up with a good demand. Bidders obtained a further advance on crude and refined. The Eastern markets are reported firm with a fair shipping inquiry. At the close of the market crude and refined appear as firm as during the earlier part of the day, and sellers were less inclined to operate. We are reported the following:

Crude—The market has undergone no particular change. There was a fair inquiry for future delivery. We are reported the following sales: 1000 bbls, seven-eighths January, forty-seven and three-quarters; 2000 bbls, seven-eighths February, forty-eight and one-quarter; 1000 bbls, first of March, at 50 cts per gallon. Refined—The market was firm, with a good demand. There was no change in prices. The principal operations reported were for the following delivery, according to the end of the year. We are reported the following sales: 1000 bbls, 16 per cent, Wheeling Agent to December, at 00 cts per gallon; 500 bbls, 16 per cent, Pittsburgh, 500 bbls January and 500 bbls February, at 00 cts per gallon; 2000 bbls January and 1000 bbls February, at 00 cts per gallon. Spot oil is held at 00 cts per gallon. Naphtha—Is held at 00 cts per gallon for January to June 30.

Old Acreage per Rivers and Rail.

Receipts on Monday.....	00	Bbls. Refined oil.	00
Receipts on Tuesday.....	00	Bbls. Refined oil.	00
Total receipts per River and Rail.....	00	Bbls. Refined oil.	00
Shipped per Rail to A. V. R. R.			
Shipped per Rail to Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.			
Shipped per Rail to Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.			
Shipped per Rail to Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.			
Shipped per Rail to Allegheny Valley R. R.			
Shipped per Rail from Dispatcher Depot.			
Shipped per River to Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kanawha R. R.			
Shipped per River to Parkersburg.			
Shipped per River to Cincinnati.			
Shipped per River to Louisville.			
Shipped per River to St. Louis.			
Shipped per River to Memphis.			
Shipped per River to New Orleans.			
Total shipments.....	00	Bbls. Refined oil.	00
Stock on hand.....	00	Bbls. Refined oil.	00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

Tuesday, January 5, 1869.

Cattle—There were no consignments of cattle on sale this week over last, the sales footing up 60 head, against none 60 head last week. There was a fair demand and the market ruled steady at the prices of the previous week. Prime cattle were in demand, and no concessions were offered in order to effect sales, but there was a wide margin, as sales ranged all the way from 6 cts to 8 cts gross, the latter price for a few head of extra fine cattle for the season.

Hogs—There was a good supply of stock on sale and prices were lower. The sales footed up 1,700 head. Prime mutton sheep sold at 5½ cts gross, and lambs at 6 cts gross. Cows and calves were in demand at $ 00@ 00 per head. The general run was poor to inferior, and brought nominal prices. Fat cows graded as veal calves.

Hogs—The market continues firm and prices unchanged. Receipts, 00 cars; sales, 00 cars; left over, 00 cars. Yesterday's market was active, and it is hardly probable that the advance can be maintained on the receipt of more liberal arrivals. We quote the following prices for the week: Philadelphia, 00@ 00c; Yorkers, 00@ 00c; Mediums, 00@ 00c; Pigs, 00@ 00c; Roughs, 00@ 00c; Stags, 00@ 00c.

Sheep—Receipts, 00 cars; sales, 00 cars; left over, 00 cars. Yesterday's market was active, and prices ruled 00c per lb higher. Lambs were in demand at 00c per lb.

Cattle—Receipts, 00 cars; sales, 00 cars; left over, 00 cars. Yesterday's market was dull and prices declined 00c per lb.

Hogs—Receipts, 00 cars; sales, 00 cars; left over, 00 cars. Yesterday's market was dull and prices declined 00c per lb.

Sheep—Receipts, 00 cars; sales, 00 cars; left over, 00 cars. Yesterday's market was dull and prices declined 00c per lb.

Cattle—Receipts, 00 cars; sales, 00 cars; left over, 00 cars. Yesterday's market was dull and prices declined 00c per lb.

Hogs—Receipts, 00 cars; sales, 00 cars; left over, 00 cars. Yesterday's market was dull and prices declined 00c per lb.

Sheep—Receipts, 00 cars; sales, 00 cars; left over, 00 cars. Yesterday's market was dull and prices declined 00c per lb.

Boston Wool Market.

During the past week, as we learn from the Bulletin, the wool market has ruled very quiet, but the commission, though small in itself as compared to the aggregate, have been at very full prices. In fact, some manufacturers have declined bids for wool, during the last few days, than they have been able to obtain at and time during the month of December. The continued accumulation of stocks in the hands of commission merchants, as well as in process, at an early stage of the new year, so far as the loss of vessels is concerned; but the loss of life has been greater than that of several years. The list aggregates 186 merchants, of which 98 resulted in a total loss of $3,750,000, exclusive of 27 explosions, and 24 are missing. The loss of property will amount to at least $7,000,000 for the boats and no exact figures for the cargoes and baggage, leading up a total of $15,000,000.

RIVER PACKETS.

PORTSMOUTH AND CINCINNATI.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton and Portsmouth.

EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER KENTON, W. H. KEAS Master; WM. ANDERSON, Clerk, will leave as above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to JOHN FLACK, Agent.

PARKERSBURG.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY—12 M.

THE SIDEWHEEL PACKET RAVARO, C. D. MOORE, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For Freight or passage apply on Board, or to JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

For Parkersburg.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 12 M.

THE SPLENDID PASSENGER PACKET EAGLE, Capt. C. L. LOCKHART, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or BARNES & COLLINS, Agents.

MUSKINGUM RIVER PACKET LINE.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh Every SATURDAY—4 P. M.

Leaves Zanesville Every FRIDAY—NOON.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID PACKET

will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

ST. LOUIS.

For Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

THURSDAY, January 7

THE FINE STEAMER LO RENA, Capt. S. SHARAN, will leave as above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THURSDAY, January 7—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER R. R. RUDDIMAN, Jr., Commander, will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

SATURDAY, January 9—4 P. M.

THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER T. R. FOSTER, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NEW ORLEANS.

For Memphis and New Orleans.

THURSDAY, January 7

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER MONONGAHELA, JOHN DEAN, Master, will leave as above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board.

For Memphis and New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY, January 13—12 M.

THE STEAMER LEONIDAS, R. EVANS, Commander will leave as above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to GILBERT & HASLETT.

GENEVA.

Pittsburgh and Geneva Packet.

THE STEAMER ALLEYA MAY, Master, will run as a regular packet between Pittsburgh and Geneva every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A. M. For Freight or Passage apply on Board.

No. 90 Fifth avenue.

Snowdon Works,

Brownsville, Pa.

J. N. SNOWDON,

MACHINIST,

ENGINE BUILDER,

AND

STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR.

Having leased the well known Works formerly owned by Messrs. Snowdon & Mason, and refitted the same with the latest improvements in the machinery of the best quality, is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of work in his line, and especially for

STEAMBOAT WORK

of the largest class, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

J. N. SNOWDON, Brownsville, Pa.

CARPETS.

ANNUAL REDUCTION.

OUR REGULAR DECEMBER CLEARANCE SALE IS NOW FULLY INAUGURATED, AT PRICES THAT SECURE BETTER BARGAINS THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.

Good Carpets for 25 Cents a Yard.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & COMPANY,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

TAKING STOCK.

PRICES OF

CARPETS

GREATLY REDUCED.

OUR STOCK IS NOW UNUSUALLY LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED IN EVERY LINE.

We offer great inducements to buy now.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 Fifth Avenue.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, December 23, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE ASSESSMENT FOR

Grading Smithson Street from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-eighth street.

ALSO, FOR

Grading, Paving and Curbing Vine from Reed to Fifth Avenue, and Miltenberger from Fifth avenue to St. Patrick's alley.

ALSO, FOR

The Boardwalk on the Greensburg Turnpike, from Mellon's Lane to Center ave.,

are now ready for examination, and can be had at the office until TUESDAY, January 12th, 1869, when they will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

TRIMMINGS AND NOTIONS.

Macrum & Carlisle,

No. 19 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE NEW SKIRT.

"LE PANIER PERFECTION."
"THE FAVORITE." "THE POPULAR."
"THE RECEPTION."
"THOMPSON'S TWIN SPRING."
"UNRIVALED ZEPHYR."
"GLOVE FITTING." CORSETS AND PATENT "TAPIDON."

Also, GORED OVER-SKIRT, "BELLE HELENE," richly embroidered; an elegant dress or skirting fabric.

RICH RIBBONS, for Bows, Scarfs and Sashes.
ROMAN STRIPES AND PLAIDS.
SATINS, all shades and widths.
FLOWERS, PLUMES, HATS AND BONNETS
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR.

The richest and latest novelties in GIMPS, FRINGES AND BUTTONS.

We specially invite attention to the great economy of the "HARRIS SEAMLESS (Medium) KID GLOVE," over all others, and for which we are the sole Agents.

A full assortment of GENTLEMEN'S "STAR" BRAIDS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HALF HOSE, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

SELLING AGENTS FOR JACK WOOD'S PAPER COLLARS, and all other popular Makes.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

NO. 19 FIFTH AVENUE.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, January 5, 1869.

Further Extensive Operations and Speculation—Prices in Better Request and Firm at Slight Advance—Sales Large.

Wheat—Spring—Is in good demand and higher; sales of No 2 at $ 00 and No 3 at $ 00 cash; closing firm at $ 00 cash, $ 00 seller February, $ 00 seller March.

Corn—Moderately firm and in fair demand; sales of No 2 at 00c cash; closing firm at 00c cash, 00c seller February, 00c seller March.

Oats—Firm and in good demand; sales of No 2 at 00c cash; closing firm at 00c cash, 00c seller February, 00c seller March.

Barley—Active, firm and in good demand; sales of No 2 at $ 00 cash; closing firm at $ 00 cash, $ 00 seller February, $ 00 seller March.

Rye—Quiet and unchanged; sales of No 2 at $ 00 cash; closing firm at $ 00 cash, $ 00 seller February, $ 00 seller March.

Pork—Active, firm and in good demand; sales at $ 00 cash; closing firm at $ 00 cash, $ 00 seller February, $ 00 seller March.

Lard—Active, firm and in good demand; sales at 00c cash; closing firm at 00c cash, 00c seller February, 00c seller March.

Receipts and Shipments.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	00	00
Wheat, bush	00	00
Corn, bush	00	00
Oats, bush	00	00
Barley, bush	00	00
Rye, bush	00	00
Pork, bbls	00	00
Lard, lbs	00	00

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, January 5—6 P. M.

The money market worked close until after noon, when 7 per cent currency was paid, with coin in active demand at 1-16@¼ per cent, but after 1 began to ease up, and after 2 almost money was plenty at 7 per cent currency. Close observers profess to see indications of a change in the money market, and that a decided change in Exchange have advanced the rate and selling of money within the building. Several attempts were made to advance the rate on the street, but all failed. A similar effort in the long room resulted in the customary ejection of the parties from the building. Some of the larger banks report receipts currency from Chicago largely in excess of remittances to the South, and it is expected they will gradually ease.

Sterling—

Former at 00@ 00.

Gold—

Were firm throughout the day, under increased demand for the supply of gold for export, and closed steady at 00@ 00.

State Stocks—

Were quiet throughout the day, and closed steady at 00@ 00.

Government Bonds—

Were steady, Western & So. new Tennessees 00@ 00, old advanced, small 00@ 00, Missouri 6's 00@ 00, Virginia coupons, new 00@ 00.

Railroad Shares—

The stock market during the morning was heavily depressed, New York Central opened at 00@ 00, and advanced steadily to 00@ 00, but on the announcement of further large disbursements consequent upon the settlement of the quarterly accounts, the market declined and the price settled to 00@ 00, but was at one time pressed with the announcement of Commodore Vanderbilt's purchase of 00,000 shares. Pacific Mail, and the Southern and Pacific railroads, in which he is also interested, with the announcement of Central. The market closed with a considerable improvement in other stocks, and the general tone of the market was firm and active. Central sold at 00@ 00, Erie 00@ 00, Hudson River 00@ 00, Reading 00@ 00, Michigan Southern 00@ 00, Northwestern 00@ 00, Northwestern preferred 00@ 00, Fort Wayne 00@ 00, Ohio & Mississippi 00@ 00, Illinois Central 00@ 00, Cleveland & Pittsburgh 00@ 00, Chicago & Rock Island 00@ 00, Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne 00@ 00, Western Union Telegraph 00@ 00, Quicksilver 00@ 00, Mariposa 00@ 00, Mariposa preferred 00@ 00, Pacific Mail 00@ 00, New York Central scrip 00@ 00.

Miscellaneous—

Were dull. Clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank $0,000,000.

Receipts at the sub-Treasury $ 00,000; payments $ 00,000; balance, gold $ 00,000; balance, currency $ 00,000.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 134@134¼.

NEW YORK, January 5—6 P. M.

MONEY.

The money market worked close until after noon, when 7 per cent currency was paid, with coin in active demand at 1-16@¼ per cent, but after 1 began to ease up, and after 2 almost money was plenty at 7 per cent currency. Close observers profess to see indications of a change in the money market, and that a decided change in Exchange have advanced the rate and selling of money within the building. Several attempts were made to advance the rate on the street, but all failed. A similar effort in the long room resulted in the customary ejection of the parties from the building. Some of the larger banks report receipts currency from Chicago largely in excess of remittances to the South, and it is expected they will gradually ease.

STERLING—

Former at 00@ 00.

GOLD—

Were firm throughout the day, under increased demand for the supply of gold for export, and closed steady at 00@ 00.

STATE STOCKS—

Were quiet throughout the day, and closed steady at 00@ 00.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—

Were steady, Western & So. new Tennessees 00@ 00, old advanced, small 00@ 00, Missouri 6's 00@ 00, Virginia coupons, new 00@ 00.

RAILROAD SHARES—

The stock market during the morning was heavily depressed, New York Central opened at 00@ 00, and advanced steadily to 00@ 00, but on the announcement of further large disbursements consequent upon the settlement of the quarterly accounts, the market declined and the price settled to 00@ 00, but was at one time pressed with the announcement of Commodore Vanderbilt's purchase of 00,000 shares. Pacific Mail, and the Southern and Pacific railroads, in which he is also interested, with the announcement of Central. The market closed with a considerable improvement in other stocks, and the general tone of the market was firm and active. Central sold at 00@ 00, Erie 00@ 00, Hudson River 00@ 00, Reading 00@ 00, Michigan Southern 00@ 00, Northwestern 00@ 00, Northwestern preferred 00@ 00, Fort Wayne 00@ 00, Ohio & Mississippi 00@ 00, Illinois Central 00@ 00, Cleveland & Pittsburgh 00@ 00, Chicago & Rock Island 00@ 00, Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne 00@ 00, Western Union Telegraph 00@ 00, Quicksilver 00@ 00, Mariposa 00@ 00, Mariposa preferred 00@ 00, Pacific Mail 00@ 00, New York Central scrip 00@ 00.

MISCELLANEOUS—

Were dull. Clearances at the Gold Exchange Bank $0,000,000.

Receipts at the sub-Treasury $ 00,000; payments $ 00,000; balance, gold $ 00,000; balance, currency $ 00,000.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, January 5, 1869.

River on a stand, with about fourteen feet water. Weather cloudy; thermometer thirty-nine degrees at six P. M. C.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, January 5, 1869.

River: Five feet of water in the channel and falling. Weather cloudy; thermometer fell to 40° from 50°. W.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, January 5, 1869.

River at a stand, with four feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy and snowing; thermometer 40° at six P. M. F.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 5—River rising, with twelve feet three inches water in the canal. Weather clear and delightful.

RIVER NEWS.

The marks last evening indicated eleven feet six inches, with the Allegheny rising. The wind changed through the night and the weather became decidedly colder. Business on the landing was nil. There is considerable freight arriving by the river.

MONONGAHELA, eleven feet six inches, Allegheny rising.

The steamer Wood Wind is advertised for sale on Cincinnati.

The steamer A. G. Thompson arrived from St. Louis with a good trip.

Among the freight shipped on the Kenton was seventy tons of heavy castings.

The steamer Lowndes, Capt. L. Evans, will be the first boat to leave for New Orleans.

The Record, Capt. Moore, left for Parkersburg on time, with a fair trip.

The steamer Clifton arrived at Cincinnati from Memphis with 1,200 bales of cotton.

The towboat Mary Dunbar and barges arrived at Cincinnati on Sunday.

The A. G. Thompson that arrived yesterday morning reports meeting considerable ice above Wheeling.

The sinking of the steamer "New State" will interfere with the unchopping at Wheeling and another boat is expected.

The steamer Belle Vernon, Captain Darragh, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Monday.

The fine cabin packet Leonora, Captain S. Shannan, has the most of her freight on board and will have another load in a few days.

The packet Julia No. 2, Captain Coulson, will leave Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Wednesday, and another boat is announced for Friday, but will return on Tuesday to load for St. Louis.

The steamer Robert E. Lee passed the sunken Empire at Henderson Ashley's plantation, on the Mississippi, the crew were out on the bank and all safe.

The merchants of Shreveport, Louisiana, have petitioned New Orleans Underwriters for a reduction of rates for Red River navigation, from Red river to New Orleans.

The fine packet Messenger, Captain Jesse Brooks, is announced to leave Memphis for New Orleans. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

The fine cabin packet Lookout, Captain E. Kinney, is announced to leave for Memphis and New Orleans. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers this boat stands A No. 1.

The fine cabin packet Jno. Porter, Capt. Jno. Porter, is announced to leave for Memphis and New Orleans. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers this boat stands A No. 1.

The fine cabin packet Gen. Buell, Capt. Jno. Cochran, is announced to leave for Memphis and New Orleans. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers this boat stands A No. 1.

The fine cabin packet Gen. Pike

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

SUDDENDEN ARRIVAL.

An Indignant Father Takes Summary Vengeance Upon Steward Steele, and Attempts to Take the Life of a Passenger on the Connellsville Railroad.

Matters was made in Mayor's court of the fact that Jacob Schmidt, a grocery, at Crooked Station, on the Connellsville railroad, near McKeesport, had been arrested on Saturday by the Sheriff's police, on a charge of adultery, and officer having been committed with a respectable young girl named Smith, aged eighteen years, and a resident of Mckeesport. The intercourse was said to have taken place on Tuesday morning, by a member of the parties to the girl's family, who, as there was reason to believe, had been for some time, T. Darling Smith, Jr. He alleged that the accused, who is a married man, and the father of three children, armed the girl and then eloped with her, bringing her to a house in this city, where she was subsequently found by her friends and returned to her home. Schmidt was committed to jail in default of bail for hearing, and after a hearing before the Mayor, entered bail in the sum of two thousand dollars for his appearance at court. After he had given bail, he arranged to go home on the Connellsville railroad train, and at the Pittsburgh railroad, and at that hour started. Mr. Bennett also took the same train for McKeesport, and as it happened, both he and Schmidt occupied the same passenger coach for the use of many passengers, there being at the time but one or two other gentlemen. Just after the train left Blackwell Station, on the Twenty-third ward, they ascended from their seat and we have been informed by several persons who were in the car, that Schmidt, on his way to the rear platform of the car, passed by Mr. Bennett, and without any word, and in the most cowardly manner, struck him a blow on the head with a heavy cane, which, although a thick pocket book and a folded newspaper in the breast pocket of the victim, were of no avail, broke into the head. Hurling the knife in his pocket, the defendant is said to have walked quietly back to his seat, and by the most strength, as if endeavoring to put some distance between himself and the deed. Although the blow was a most severe one, and although it fell upon the head of a man who had never injured him in the slightest degree, and who was entirely unconscious of the approach of the assailant, Schmidt, it is said, made no remark, and did not even look at his victim. Those who have visited Mr. Bennett since the occurrence report that he is doing well, although suffering severely from concussion of the brain. The front part of the basement of the house in which Schmidt resided is used for keeping the building with steam, the rear part being constructed beneath the pavement.

The principal floor will be reached by stone steps at the side, directly from the sidewalk. The entrance has been so arranged that a hack may come on each side one of which will be used for the transaction of the company's business, and the other for the public. The latter will be located in the extreme rear of the building, and will contain three thousand four hundred square feet of floor space. The vault, which will be of the most approved construction, and large enough for storage of the property of the company, will be situated in the most convenient part of the building.

The second story will be reached by a stairway leading from the entrance on the side, and will contain two rooms fronting on the avenue, and two back, with a hall between. These will be ready for occupancy by the third story, all of which will be finished in good style. Four will be rented for offices.

Fourth Avenue is making rapid progress in regard to the erection of its business, and the days of the "old fogy" style of building, consisting of mere cubic feet, are numbered. The selection of the highest grade for the basis of improvement has given a new impetus to the erection of their building, E. W. Kellogg, is the architect.

New Forces at Steubenville Female Seminary.

A correspondent, for whose communication we have no room this week, writes us that the New Year's observances at the Steubenville Female Seminary. After a very impressive religious in the afternoon, at which Rev. Mr. Boyd and lady presided, the pupils gave an entertainment, consisting of music, charades and tableaux, which afforded much amusement to all present. Our correspondent concludes as follows: "The Seminary has lately been re-arranged, and several improvements added, which are very much needed, and most convenient buildings for a boarding school. The present management is in good hands, and the corps of assistants the best that can be secured, from the graduate lady teacher down to the one hundred and forty scholars in attendance, there is not one of whom we have heard a word of complaint, and all seem to enjoy the coming week."

Water Extension and Water Works Fund Bonds.

The Water Extension Committee having approved of the pay roll for the month of December, handed it to Controller Steele, who certified for warrants amounting to $5,767 65, on special Extension Fund, No. 38. Also a like paying pipe in the new districts, $1,031 61; and William Smith for pipe furnished, and $200 to pay the Aqua Works on account of water rents, $1,000. The total of bills audited in the interests of the new improvement is $7,998 87 more than during December, 1867. This is accounted for from the fact that the Controller expended during November for pipe against $2,000 out for the same purpose during December. Warrants will be issued for December amounts to $2,000, and is charged to appropriation of 1868. The bonds were certified to by the Controller and after the payment of the above amount the fund will be reduced to a cost of fifteen cents per thousand gallons for the 100 the Aqua Water Works bring the price to two dollars.

The Street Grade.

The street Grade Commissioners have commenced to put up new sign boards on the streets and avenues as ordered by the City Councils not long since. The sign boards consist of the streets running parallel with the Monongahela river, and which are now complete, are placed on those cross streets running between Liberty street and Diamond alley, and on Wood street, Market street, Fifth avenue and Grant street. Persons desiring information as regards grades from the street commissioners office, will receive it from W. J. Connell, janitor, in charge of the work, and considerable time will elapse ere the streets are all completely graded.

The Decatur Ball.

The Decatur Ball—This great military dance, which was performed to such an advantage in the city during Christmas week, and three days of last week, opens in Philharmonic Hall this week, and we have no doubt that it will have a successful run in the ignoble city. The Decatur Band will furnish the music to be performed for a second time in the city, and we have no doubt every one who has had the pleasure of attending one of the opportunity for attending it.

A Defense for Your Paper.

Mr. John Bach, Conductor of the Derby & Hotel Railroad, received a beautiful gold watch, Howard movement, from the patrons of the line, on Saturday last. Mr. Bach was for the engineer in charge of the train which was thrown from the track by the obstruction placed on the road by the Derby & Hotel Railroad strikers, and which resulted in the death of the engineer. Mr. Bach was also severely injured at the time, and has since been confined to his house by the effects of the injuries received.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Important Presentment of the Grand Jury.

Improvements in the Matter of the Preservation of the Court Records and Papers Suggested.

THE TRIAL LISTS FOR TO-DAY.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge McClure.

On the opening of Court, yesterday, the Grand Jury made the following presentment as to the necessity of more room, and other improvements about the Court House:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, &c., of the County of Allegheny.

The undersigned Grand Jurors of the county of Allegheny, of the December session, 1868, beg leave to call the attention of your honorable body to the necessity of some immediate action, by the proper authorities, to remedy the inadequate accommodation of suitors and parties having business in the Prothonotary's office. The present office is entirely insufficient for the proper transaction of the public business, and is a source of annoyance and inconvenience to the public, and to the members of the bar. The records and papers are crowded into such small space that they are liable to be destroyed by fire, and the danger is increased by the use of stoves for heating the room, and by the fact that gas is used for lighting the same. The undersigned would suggest the propriety of the erection of a fire proof building, for the safe keeping of the records and papers, and that the present office be enlarged sufficiently to afford ample room for the transaction of the business of the office. We also call the attention of your honorable body to the fact that the Court House is in a very unsafe condition, and that the danger from fire is imminent. We would call your attention to the fact that the Court House is in a very unsafe condition, and that the danger from fire is imminent. We would call your attention to the fact that the Court House is in a very unsafe condition, and that the danger from fire is imminent.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 26, Shaw vs. McKee.
No. 27, Shaw vs. Thomas.
No. 28, Whitehill vs. Magee.
No. 29, Peck vs. Woods & Co.
No. 30, Sullivan & Ryan vs. Thomas.
No. 31, Gregory vs. Hutchinson et al.
No. 32, Anderson vs. Patterson & Co.
No. 33, Burgess vs. Kunneling.
No. 34, Duff vs. Shaw.
No. 35, Lester vs. Gray.
No. 36, Patterson vs. Semmins.
No. 37, Peoples' Bank vs. Fidelity Insurance Company vs. Riddle.

No. 38, Same vs. Kingston.
No. 39, Same vs. Same vs. Sullivan.
No. 40, Same vs. Same vs. Same.

District Court—Judge Sloan and Kirkpatrick.

The case of Appel vs. the Wood's ferry, previously reported, is still on trial before Judge Sloan.

In District Court No. 2 before Judge Kirkpatrick, the case in the case of Williams vs. Rodgers, founder's contract in favor of the plaintiff for one month damages and six months rent.

The case of Bayne vs. Kimball, Jones, Lowndes, Lea, Lockhart, Moss, Mussler, Mc-Richardson, Scott, Stewart, Thomas, Thompson, Vaux, Thorn, Tarrant, Trimble, Walton, Clark, Rev. Dr. J. R. Preston.

The business of the last meeting were read and approved.

REPORTS OF THE LOCAL BOARDS.

The reports of the Local Boards appointed to visit the different school districts were received, and the appointment of two additional teachers in the primary department of the Second ward schools was confirmed, and the reports adopted.

THE COLORED SCHOOLS.

Mr. Eaton, from the committee on colored schools, reported that the average attendance was 78, and the number of children entitled to attend the schools in the several districts was 1,000.

THE APPOINTMENT OF A CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. King, from the special committee appointed to consider the propriety of the creation of a City Superintendent, presented the following report:

To the Board of Controllers:

GENTLEMEN—The Committee appointed at a meeting of the Board of Controllers, held on the 29th ult., to consider the propriety of electing a City Superintendent, respectfully submit the following:

That a committee was formed at some pains to obtain information from cities both east and west, which have adopted such an office relative to the public schools of the west, as of such advantage, in the management of the schools, as to induce the adoption of a similar system by many cities of the east.

Mayor Symmetts, a city of less than twenty thousand inhabitants, has had a Superintendent four years. They pay a liberal salary of $2,000, and the chairman of the school committee writes them: "We have found by experience a most decided benefit to our schools arising from the services of this Superintendent." Mayor Symmetts expresses a desire to succeed in the appointment of a Superintendent, and that the committee also suggested the propriety of the Board paying a part of the salary, as they have not been established so long. The advantages to our system of schools are so obvious, that we think, first, a more efficient system would be established; second, a more efficient system would be established in teaching, and secondly, increased economy would be exhibited in the expenditures; however, indeed everything would depend on the kind of man who is chosen for the position. We would say that the school board, being composed of men who are thoroughly competent, would be able to select a man who would be competent for the position. We would also say that the school board, being composed of men who are thoroughly competent, would be able to select a man who would be competent for the position.

The Committee on Finance reported that the Board two suggestions: First, that a High School be established at as early a date as practicable in Allegheny; and, second, that a Superintendent of Schools should one be chosen, be made the principal of the High School.

Secondly, the committee suggest that after the organization of the new Board a new committee be appointed, to consist of one member from each ward, to consider further this matter, and that the said committee, when appointed, be authorized to advertise for a suitable person to act as Superintendent, at a salary not to exceed $2,000 for the office, define his duties, and report the whole to the Board for confirmation.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH KING,
ROBERT HOLMES,
M. SHERLAND,
W. F. TAYLOR,
R. KOLLOCK.

PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1869.

The report of the committee was accepted and adopted.

CARDS OF MERIT.

Mr. Kollock presented a report relative to the printing of fifteen thousand cards of merit for the use of the schools, and that the committee had authorized the printing of that number. The report of the committee was confirmed.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Several bills were presented and warrants ordered to be drawn for their payment.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

Leave of absence to Professor Neall, teacher in the colored school, for four days was granted.

SALARY RAISED.

Mr. Pittabrg offered a resolution to raise the salary in the primary department of the First ward schools, to a corresponding amount equal to the grade in all other schools. Adopted.

THE ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

Mr. Eaton offered a resolution instructing the Secretary to prepare the monthly reports of pupils, so that a dollar per month be added to the smallest average attendance of pupils and that the same be read at each meeting of the board and published in the proceedings. Adopted.

RESOLUTION WITH REGARD TO A HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Kollock offered a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of three to act as an act of corporation for a High School in the city. Messrs. King, Boyle and Lea, appointed said committee.

BOOKS FOR THE COLORED SCHOOLS.

Mr. Eaton presented a resolution authorizing the principals of colored schools to purchase books for such children as are not able to be loaned to such children as are not able to purchase for themselves.

The Committee reported as having examined the accounts of the different borough officers and found them correct.

The Finance read the report of the Treasurer, S. Kaufman, of expenditures during the year. The report was a very full one, and showed that the expenditures were $1,000 in excess of the receipts.

The following bills were read by the Secretary:

Mr. Bannie Bros Company No. 1, expenses for the past year, $37 50; Pittsburgh Gas Company, $9 less 10 per cent, $8 10; Pittsburgh Gas Company, $9 less 10 per cent, $8 10; same gas for school house, $7 50; same gas for school house, $7 50; same gas for school house, $7 50